WILMINGTON.

A RECONNOISSANCE TOWARDS THE CITY.

The Enemy in Front of It on the

The Fort Fisher Prisoners En Route North.

Preparations for an Advance Movement.

GREETLERS IN GENERAL ARTER DIVISION.

Oreated.

The Richmond Rebels Anticipating the Early Fall of Wilmington.

They Fear Sherman Has His Eye on That Port as well as Charleston,

tion of the Report Regarding the

arge force of gunboats occupy the river between all and Wilmington. That place is hermetically I against blockade runners; and no Alabamas or

as or Chickamangas or Tallahassees will ever fit ain from that port; and our merchants will soon, I be enabled to pursue in safety their avocations. further says:—We shall move along carefully; ad I think we will be in Wilm

Mr. Homer Merrell's Despatches. ON BOARD THE DESPATCE BOAT C. W. THOMAS, Jan. 18, 1866.

e; but the men, being very m

the guns captured on Fort Fisher there is one red and fifty pounder Armstrong gun, mounted ogany carriage. The gun and carriage are of beautiful finish, and attract a great deal of at-

Colonel John F. Smith, of the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, who was wounded while gallantly leading his regiment in the assault on Fort Fisher, died Hospital, at one o'clock to-day. Colone and Twelfth, and by strict attention to his duties arose to polished gentleman, and his death will be regretted by a large number of friends. His remains will be sent

General Paine, by order of Major General Terry, made a reconnoissance in force towards Wilmington to-day, and found that the enemy had retired about two miles. After a slight skirmish General Paine fell back to his old posi-

to the front this morning there appeared on our line a petic fag of truce, the object of which was to get the permission of the Major General commanding to send money and clothing to the rebel Major General W. H. C. Whiting. Permission was granted and Major Graves, Aid de Camp, of General Terry's staff, went out to receive

on the staff of Major General Ames, succeeded to day, with the aid of two rebel prisoners, in removing severa were buried about three feet below the surface, just outside of the main work, and connected by a wire with a

RECOMMENDED FOR PROMUTION. Captain C. H. Carleton, Assistant Adjutant General, of General Ames' staff, has been recommended for promo-tion as major in the Adjutant General's Department. He escaped uninjured at the storming of Fort Fisher, and

ring that eventful day.

GENERAL WHITING DESPOSED TO BE DESTRUCTIVE. I clip the following from the Wilmington Journal of

Nov. 25, 1862:-

Nov. 25, 1862:—

To the Cherky of Wilmington:—
The undersigned, having been specially charged with the defence of the Cape Fear, has assumed command. Considering the present condition of affairs, both as regards the pestilence which has desolated the city and the threatening attitude of the enemy, he makes an earnest request to all citizens whose families are absent not to permit them, for the present, to return home.

He would much prefer that no non-combatants should be in the way, not knowing to what extremity he may be reduced. In the course of events, should he be governed by his own inclination and judgment in this matter, he will prefer to lay the old and honored place in ashes sooner than parmit it to be occupied by the countrymen of Butler. Very respectfully,

W. H. C. WHITTING Brigadier Gen. Commanding.

MEDIT OF RESEL OFFICERS AT WILMINGTON SUMMARILY

I find the following advertisement in the same paper:—
I want it distinctly understood that no goods will be delivered by me without the money. It is useless to ask credit, for I'll be —— if I give it. J. McCormics.

Anomar fort taken research of.

This afternoon one of our gunboats proceeded up the Cape Fear river about two miles, and took possession of a large earthwork on the south bank of the river. The same of the work I have not been able to learn. These

name of the work I have not been able to learn. They

General Terry's command and the fleet of Admiral Porter by Secretary Stanton, on the 10th inst.:—

OFF FORF PRIMER S. R. SPAULDING, COFF FORF PRIMER, Jan. 16, 1866.

To Major General Terra and Rear Admiral Poster, Commanding, &c...
The Servetary of War has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the rebe, flag of Fort Fisher, and in the same of the Precident of See United States congrutulates

tured on the 15th inst. leave here this afternoon

The steam transport General Lyon, Captain Ward com-tanding, has just arrived from Fort Fisher with five undred-rebel prisoners, captured on Sunday last.

From her we learn that a general advance of the ermy and navy on Wilmington was commenced on the after-non-of the 18th inst. A chart of the river had been found showing the exact position of the torpedoes, and

ions, preparatory to evacuating the place.

men consolidated, and the whole is to be placed under the command of General Foster. The Medical Departments at Fort Fisher are now draw-

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTHANT COLONEL COAN. York Volunteers, who was wounded in the head at Fort Fisher, has arrived. Although he received three bullets through his hat, one of which grazed the top of hi

head, he is so far recovered as to be about and attending

General Ames' Report.

OPERATIONS OF THE SECOND DIVISION, TWENTYFOURTH ARMY CORPS, AT FORT FISHER.

Captain A. Terry, Assistant Adjutant General .-

I have the honor to submit the following report of the late movements and operations of this division:—
On the night of the 2d the division, which had just re point, received orders to prepare for a second expedition

nine P. M., on the 4th inst. orning of the 6th, and the troops disembarked some

At three o'clock P. M. on the 18th we stormed Fort.

Fisher. Brevet Brigadier General N. M. Curtis' brigade
(the First) made a lodgment on the northwest angle of
the fort. I immediately ordered up Colonel G. A. Pennypacker's brigade (the Second). The enemy was atonce driven from behind the pallsading extending from
the fort to the river, and about one-third of the work—
is northwest angle—occupied by us. I then
ordered up Colonel L. Bell's brigade (the Third),
and moved it forward against and in rear of the sea face
of the work, the ground being much obstructed by the
ruins of the barracks, humber and other rubbish; and the
enemy, being protected by traverses and taking advan-

regretted.

Colone I J. Beil, commanding Third brigade, was mor-tally wounded while crossing the bridge in advance of the palisading. He was an able and efficient officer, and not

passauing. In was an able and emcient officer, and no easily replaced.

I here submit the names of the regimental command ors, and to them, in connection with the brigade com-mandors, is the credit due for the heroic conduct of their men:—

mandors, is the credit due for the heroic conduct of their men:

Begimental Commanders First Brigade—One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel A.M. Burney; One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel A.M. Burney; One Hundred and Seventeenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel F. H. Meyer; One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant E. A. B. han. Second Brigade—Forty-eighth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel W. B. Coan; Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. J. S. Littell; Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, Col. J. M. McDonald; Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Moore; Kinety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Moore; Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Alonzo Alden; Thirte-unth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Alonzo Alden; Thirte-unth Indiana Volunteers, Lieutenant Col. S. M. Zent; Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, Captain J. H. Roberts; One Hundred and Fifteenth New York Volunteers, Lieutenant Colonel N. J. Johnson. Colonel J. W. Moore, Two Hundred and Third Pennsylvania Volunteers, behaved with the most distinguished gallantry. He was killed within the fort, in advance of his regiment. Few equal, none surpass this brave officer.

officer.

Lieutenant Colonel S. M. Zent, in command of the Thirteenth Indiana, with his own regiment and a detachment of volunteers from the First brigade, numbering in all one hundred men, deployed within two or three hundred yards of the fort, and by their fire materially aided our advance.

dred yards of the fort, and by their fire materially aided our advance.

Major J. R. Lawrence, Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and Lieuteaant Colonel J. A. Colvin, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, also behaved in the most galiant manner, and rendered efficient service in collecting and organizing the troops which had become separated from their commands in the charge, and in leading them to positions, where important advantages were rained. Captain G. W. Huckins, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and First Lieutenant J. Kenig, Seventh Unified States colored troops, aids on the staff of Colonel L. Bell, commanding Third brigade, were untiring in their labors, and rendered valuable services in the absence of my staff officers, who had been stricken down in the early part of the engagement.

my staff officers, who had been stricken down in the early part of the engagement.

Privates Airic Chapin, James Spring, Company G, One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, and D. C. Hotchkiss, Company A; O. R. Kingshand, Company D. One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteers, volunteered to approach to a point considerably in advance of our skirmish line, which they did do, and by this step valuable information with reference to the ditch was gained. Privates James Cadman, wounded; Wm. Cabe, Company B; George Hoyt, S. R. Porteus, Company C; D. H. Morgan, Edward Petue, Company E; E. H. Cooper, Company G, wounded; Silas Haker, Company H, mis ing; Geo. Merrill, W. J. McDuff, Company I; Z. C. Neabel, Bruce Anderson, Company S, all of the One Handred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, volunteered to advance with the head of the column and cut down the paliesding.

Bruce Anderson, Company K, all of the One Hundred and Forty-second Now York Volunteers, volunteered to advance with the head of the column and cut down the paliesding.

Copies of the reports of the brigade commanders will be forwarded. In them will be found tists of officers and men who particularly distinguished themselves.

It is recommended that medals be bestowed upon all enlisted men mentioned.

To my staff officers am I particularly indebted, for their zeal and gallantry throughout the day. They were constantly passing to and fro, and exposed to the hottest fire. I would asspectfully recommend that they be brevetted for their zervices. Captain Charles A. Carleton, Assistant Adjutant General; Captain A. G. Lawrence, Acting Ald-do-Camp; Captain H. C. Lockwood, Ald-de-Camp; Captain I. R. W. Dawson, Assistant Inspector General; Captain J. S. Mathews, Provost Marshal; Captain B. B. Keeler, Mustering Officer.

Cantain Lawrence was the first man through the palisading, and while extending his hand to receive a guiden, which he intended to place on the parapet of the work, a shell exploded near him, taking off his left arm and seriously injuring his throat; he was afterwards shot in his right arm. For his services on this concasion, as well as on a former one, I most earneally urge his promotion. Captain Dawson was disabled by a wound in his left arm. To Captain Lockwood, General Whiting and Colonel Lamb surrendered, with the garrison, at Fort Buohaman.

The United States Sanitary Commission.

It is stated that in the late memorable conflict at Fort Pieher, the agents of the United States Sanitary Com-mission effected a landing on the day of the battle, and

CASUALTIES.

List of Killed and Wounded of the Second Division, Twenty-fourth Army Corps.

Corps.

Division Staff.

H. C. Lawrence, Captain United States Volunteers and Aid-de-Camp, wounded in head, contusion slight.

A. G. Lawrence, Captain and Acting Aid-de-Camp, wounded in both arms and throat.

E. W. Dawson, Captain 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers and Acting Assistant Inspector General, wounded in arm.

B. B. Keeler, Captain 142d New York Volunteers and Assistant Commissary of Mustern, wounded in breast and leg, contusions slight.

eg, contusions slight.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Brigadier General N. M. Curtis, commanding, wounded.

THIRD NEW YORK.

Wounded—Captain James H. Reeves, First Lieutenant
E. A. Behan, Assistant Surgeon R. Huse, Bergeant J.

Culliman, Wm. L. Hubbard, A. W. Hogg, J. Passenger,
J. Mason, W. Main, J. Aislee, F. Schwab, J. Heboe, J.

Dwens.

Gott, A. Fisher, Williams, Corporais J. Cader, J. Ryan.
Thomas Williams. Missing—J. Crowley, C. Randell, J.
Ressigur.

ORB HUNDRED AND SEVENTEENTH NEW YORS.

Küldd—Capl. J. T. Thomas, Corps. H. Berkely, J.
Cohn, C. Ringtose; Wim. Harrison, F. Law, G. W. Hunt,
W. E. Herbage, A. Sabline, Wim. Roney, G. G. Spencer, J.
Quinn, Wim. Will, C. Meeker, G. Roed, C. Shiffer, G. Bartholomew, J. Brandimore. Wounded Lieut, Col. F. H.
Meyer, Major E. Bage, Surg. J. A. Morris, Capts. D. B.
Magill, A. E. Smith, E. Donovan; First Lieuts E. C.
Skinner, J. H. Fairbank; Second Lieuts. Wim. E. Pease,
R. Bryan; Sergts. G. W. Brown, J. E. Jones; Corps. J.
Read, E. Williams, O. Comstock, O. Corbett, A. B.
Young, D. O. Talcott, J. W. Baites, J. Pickens, E. E.
Jones, A. A. Muris, D. Sherman; S. Allen, J. Brig, F.
Doliver, J. Gemlock, C. Pollard, C. Potter, G. N. Pratt,
M. Conlan, P. Whiting, A. J. Pardee, A. Bennett, N.
Gorman, R. Humphrey, D. Mansfeld, A. V. Tyler, G.
Selley, J. W. Gossin, W. Miller, J. H. Vosburg, J. Whalen,
C. H. Malone, G. Evans, L. Briggs, B. Holton, W. Jones,
D. E. Jones, T. Kehoe, R. H. Brooks, P. Henninger, E.
Oliver, W. Hanson, F. O. Freill, M. Quinn, J. Bettinger,
G. Gordon, C. Goca, J. Hatch, J. Henderson, D. J.
Hong, S. Klink, J. Tobdell, D. Smith, G. Williams, J.
Boice, A. Lindsley, A. App, L. Orno, T. Lavy,
Wounded—Colonel J. F. Smith, Captain J. Q. A. Hollister, Sergeant Major B. F. Bruzee, Sergeante H. E. Rice
and A. C. Jones, Corporals S. Springer, E. C. Blanding,
and Artemus Hall. Privates James Rhodes, Charles
A. Perris, Daniel Wilson, W. W. Seeley, W. Hinton, J. Grau, G. W. Whitford, P. Ducker, J. Eschink,
A. Anderson, P. Avussanl, C. Kern, J. Page, G. Swamp,
P. J. Peterson, H. Carnes, J. Carnes, H. Wentz, C. E.
Duland, C. Hammond, G. Bradley, J. R. Spaulding, N.
Landon, E. Bushnell and L. L. Dodge.

Col. G. Pennypacker, 97th Pa. Volunteers com.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Col. G. Pennypacker, 97th Pa. Volunteers com-

Shall, B. L. Taylor, E. Winslow, B. L'sson, C. Daily, J. M. Warner, J. B. Rainart, G. A. Rob-rte, L. Brant, C. Titman, W. W. W. B. T., C. G. Page, T. Ackley, A. T. Clyne, I. Hanson, J. M. Seltar, J. R. Richardson, G. G. Kayne, P. Shloigel, I. Haudseld, J. Shmole, D. Mrams, J. Alysworth, J. Burnett, J. Brown, C. Bronson, F. Fisher, Z. Harding, W. Labor, F. Lasy, A. Marvin, M. Terwilger, J. Anderson, S. Brohaker, L. Cowell, J. Detrick, C. Henry, J. Leinercauk, J. W. Metcaif, P. Robins, S. Solomon, F. Snyder, F. Strong, J. Smith, G. W. Vaniwever, J. H. Whit bread, A. D. Whitman, G. M. Caldwell, G. H. Clark, W. James, D. Mullison, W. F. Snooks, G. Tripp, H. D. Diesmger, M. Shoelock, F. McCaldwell, G. H. Clyne, C. Mancline, E. B. Morrison, J. D. Helley, J. D. Stiner, J. J. Staufer, S. P. Windor, A. W. Smith, S. H. Smith, C. Thompson, E. S. Adams, W. Brown, J. B. Buttleber, G. Caldwalder, A. A. Isinberg, J. Frisher, J. P. Good, J. Hogentogel, R. Kurisley, J. Sutman, J. Weiss, J. P. Rossell, G. O. Wheeler (W. H. Saurb, missing).

J. Frisher, J. P. Good, J. Hogentogel, R. Kurisley, J. Sutiman, J. Weise, J. P. Romell, G. O. Wheeler (W. H. Saurb, missing).

Surbiner, J. P. Romell, G. O. Wheeler (W. H. Saurb, missing).

SURTY-SEVENT PENENTY-AMIL.

Killed—Lieutenant H. Obidon, S. J. Johnson, H. Wingate, P. Swartz. Weunded—First Lieutenant J. Wainright, Lieutenant L. Thomas, Lieutenant C. F. Haynes, G. W. Duffy, Sergeants G. M. Middleton, G. W. Bennett, L. P. Mailand, W. McCarley, Second Lieutenant J. B. Taylor, Sergeants C. Warren, O. Sharrolter, D. Harry, R. Black; First Lieutenant T. M. Smedley, Corporals T. Clark, D. R. Cockran, T. Cragan, A. Fry; C. Welch, H. English, M. Bt. Clair, J. Slisley, S. Chase, W. McIntosh, J. Sheridan, H. McNile, D. Grant, A. McGehan, H. Martin, W. Dawson, W. Howser, A. Hazel, P. Schwartz, W. Powell, J. McDermont, F. Todd, M. Dewey, L. Beagle.

SEVENTY-SIXTI PENNSYLVANIA.

Killed—Sergeant J. Shook, Corporal L. McGlathery, Wounded—Colonel J. S. Littell, Fergeant B. Lindeny, J. W. Delmiller, J. R. Harman, Corporal C. Caldwell, G. Sayder, J. Benrose, W. H. Smith, W. J. Wrigle, J. R. Rubert, P. Smith, L. R. Cole, O. W. Chapman, J. Fetter, J. D. Davis, J. C. Gibbons, J. Thomas, J. Boother. Corporal Henry Inness missing.

Killed—Capitain J. W. Dunn, Sergeant T. Pope, W. Pierce. Wounded—Lieutenant Colonel Wm. B. Coan, Capitain A. Lipincot, Sergeant J. P. Lewis, Corporal Bates, D. B. Wheeler, W. Duffee, Bates, Watters, Kaue, Laudergrim, N. Swartz, J. Eiking.

THIED ERIGADE.

Colonel J. Bell, commanding, mortally wounded.

Captain A. Lipincot, Sergeant J. P. Lewis, Corporal Bates, B. B. Wheeler, W. Duffee, Bates, Watters, Kane, Laudergrim, N. Swariz, J. Elikhas.

Colonel L. Bell, commanding, mortally wounded.

FOULTH NEW BAIMSHIME.

Wounded—Sergeants S. H. Measler, C. H. Plummer, L. S. Willey, C. Marcien, J. Bartlett. Corporals N. C. Wiggin, A. D. Webster, J. McCarthy, F. Saunders, Privates L. Bean, T. Kerr, D. G. Allen, J. C. Hall, J. M. Dickey, J. C. Brackett, G. Randall, C. Williams.

Wounded—Lieutenant Colonel N. J. Johnson. Sergeants W. T. Salesbury, W. Shaw, P. J. Rich, C. L. Clark, Privates W. Humphrey, W. Smith, H. Rhodes, H. Schlosberg, J. R. Jacoby, O. Launz, J. Thorpe, A. E. Stone, T. Douohoe, Killed—Leutenant S. S. Olney; private P. Kheinhart. Misring—B. Suidiffre. Temper, J. R. Jacoby, O. Launz, J. Thorpe, A. E. Thorpe, A. E. Rheinhart. Misring—B. Suidiffre. Temper, J. R. Jacoby, O. Launz, J. Thorpe, A. E. Corporal A. Chorister, S. Collner, A. L. Haufmann, M. Lousen, W. L. Nickel, J. Downing, T. Cotner, L. Powell, G. Ferguson. Womaded—Captain S. Clark, Corporal J. D. Simpson, John Raker, J. H. Shenon, J. Rolgeas, Surgeon G. G. Bennett, T. Johnson, A. D. Beggar, F. M. Kennedy, J. W. Lumaly, N. Stocker, J. H. Spanon, E. Fuller, Wm. Ouduse, H. L. White, J. Updike, G. Boyle, C. C. Rek, L. Delemater, J. Livingston, I. Miller, A. Green, J. Allman, J. Thompson, J. Feigler, W. Bartliwick, A. Laiterman, P. Snyder, Wm. Keatcham, G. Eiler, J. Larkin, E. Powers.

ONE RUMPRIND AND BENTY-SINTH NEW YORE.

Killed—Leut, M. Ryan, Sergeant C. Alipau, Corporal J. E. Dawny, J. Haywood, J. Fitzgerald, A. McNevin, Lieutenants H. D. McGregor, S. L. Siperly, Captain D. Ferguson, Corporals F. C. Martinett, J. D. Warren, J. E. Dawny, J. Haywood, J. Fitzgerald, A. McNevin, Lieutenants H. D. McGregor, S. L. Siperly, Captain D. Ferguson, Corporals F. C. Martinett, J. D. Warren, J. Finlay, A. Moon, J. Wallace, J. Clickner, G. Booker, C. H. Welch, W. Boles, Corporal E. Sweet, P. Hannmn, L. Gardiner, Rergeant R. Rainabury, J. Smith, C. Elberts, J. W

Hughes.

STE BUNDRED AND PIPTERSTH ERW FORE.

Killed—A Ackert, C. Leneger, P. Leneger, H. Chuie.

Wounded—Capt. J. P. Kneersken, Capt. W. H. Shaw,
Sergeant Major H. W. Henton, Hospital Steward J. Countryman, Sergeant J. A. Swain, Sergeant B. Near, G. T.

Hoag, Corporais C. V. Hall, W. H. Scorsby, G. B. Harrison, T. L. Stone; privates B. Quilty, C. Smith, J. S.

Brown, W. Cook, L. A. Goodrich, W. Young, J. Coy,
G. W. Kinnicut, S. A. Williams, C. W. Rhodes, A. Hillabwent, J. Gilman, P. Vanloon, J. B. Brooks, J. Gracie,
M. Lacatown, J. R. Wood, H. Hursel, A. S. Wood, A.

Smith, R. Knight, J. Gardiner, C. Lamb, J. Savoy, F.

Liner. Missing—W. Bichman, L. Malony.

Wounded—Corp. H. B. Savoy, F. W. Saunders, A.

Wimbrop, C. Fisifer, J. Collins, K. Sturgeon, J. Falon,
M. Falon. Missing—Corp. J. Gerry, J. Gardiner.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

Wilmington Still Held by the Rebels.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 20.] continued reticence of the War Department upon matters connected with events current in the South, car ments, insufficiently developed to admit of conclusions are in progress. According to street rumor the town o hands of the enemy, notwithstanding which, however, our communications with the place are still intact. But that these communications may be severed, and Wil-mington in reality fall, is an affair about which we appre-hend there will be no panic, while there will be, in the event of the occurrence, whole hearths full of which is now alluring the invaders towards it, not the capture of Fort Fisher merely; for there is a combination in the matter which involves Charleston as well, and Sherman is on foot in the manusure. The two places, if fall they should, will fall after the exhibition of a great deal of strategy, certainly on the part of the enemy (for Sherman is always at it whether or no), and we trust for the national credit on the part of the Confederate army also. There should, at least, be a little more than appears to have been exhibited in the creamstances concerning Fort Fisher.

The feints of Sherman as e in fact realities; his logic is sustained by some large bodies of troops who are generally ordered to take what they feign to take if they can, and Sherman provides beforehand that the place shall be of some account to the immediate object in view. He is opposed no doubt to diversions, except on particular occasions, and places his prespective positions in as convenient a zigzag, without being excessively, eccentric as possible. He is now making feints on Charleston, Branchville, Wilmington, and perhaps some other places; and it hardly matters with him which place he takes first, although with distinctive selfishness he would be much gratified to have them all at once. We walt patiently for what may turn up. tive influence, to say nothing of that port as a base

THE SOUTH.

Reorganization of the Rebel Army.

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR DOING IT PAST.

Too Dangerous an Experiment With Grant at the Cates of Richmond.

Lee's Army the Confederacy's Only Hope.

All Cotton and Tobacco Seized by the Rebel Government.

MR. FOOTE'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRIP.

He Declares He Wished to Leave His

Nice Little Speculations. Resignation of the Rebel Secre-

He Exposes Some of Davis' and Seddon's

tary of War, &c.,

Resignation of James A. Seddon, Secretary of War. [From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.]

We are enabled to state positively that Mr. Seddon, Secretary of War, has resigned his position in President Davis' Cabinet. If any nomination has been made of his successor it has not yet been acted upon.

The F. F. Vs. Very Desirous of Peace on Their Own Terms.

Their Own Terms.

The following joint resolutions were introduced into the Virginia Legislature on Friday last:—

The following joint resolutions were introduced into the Virginia Legislature on Friday last:—

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, in General Assembly convened, That the State of Virginia, having entered into the present contest with the United States, and made cominon cause with the Confederates to uphold and defend their rights and liberties from a common danger, is ready and anxious for the return of peace whenever the same can be obtained on terms honorable and just alike to herveif and then, and in a manner calculated to secure for all time the precious objects for which we are contending.

Resolved, That the Legislature, representing the sentiment of Virginia, desires the constitutional department of the Confederate government to avail itself of every favorable indication to negotiate for terms of peace; yet we soleuntly deprecate any irregular action in the premises, either in the shape of a Congressional commission, or other way, as revolutionary and dangerous in character, violatives of the faith mutually pledged by the States to each other in the adoption of the Confederate constitution, by distracting and dividing the minds of the people, to weaken our power of resistance, disintegrate these States, and place the people of this State especially at the mercy of the common enemy.

A Purgation of the Rebel Congress Absolutely Required.

The Examiner of Saturday has a long editorial on the peace movements. It says.—

Once more it is time to have done with this peace imposture, which Congress persists in occupying itself about Nay, if Congress do not stop it at once, and put down or brush away all who presume to take up the public time with any such trash, then that Congress itself will have to be put down or brushed meey. Yes, superseded by a convention of the Confederate States, and its members sent to negotiate peace with one another in private life, and exhaust the arts of statesmanship in some sequestered spot.

rederate states, and its members sent to negotiate peace with one another in private life, and exhaust the arts of statesmanship in some sequestered spot.

It argues at length that there are but two courses possible to be pursued—one is a prosecution of the war to a successful termination, or an abandonment of the context and unconditional surrender, and that requires no negotiation on either side. It denounces the peace men in Congress as being in fact in favor of surrendering everything, and says, "They talk about agoitation to secure our recognition and independence simply as the first step downward."

In conclusion it says:—"It may be hoped that in Congress peace is now played out, or reduced ad absusdems. Those who talk about it now really expose themselves to a grave suspicion. It is that they design to make themselves conspicuous for an angiety to destroy the confederacy, and to hereafter have a claim on the favor of the Yankees at the expense of their country and their constituents. If this surmise should become current and accredited then, indeed, Congress would be ripe for a prides purge or an eighteenth bouncing."

A Dilatory and Idle Congress.

LEE'S ARMY THE ONLY HOPE AND RELIANCE OF THE REBELS.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 21.]

The month of January has nearly passed, and we cannot point out one single measure which our Congress has passed for the increase of the army, either to numbers or organization. This dilatoriness on the part of Congress discourages the people more than our military reverses. They see their representatives wasting precious hours, and they employ per light that the cause is got properly

dealt by. If the conscription of negross had been promptly passed at the opening of the season, these troops would now be in comp under drill, whereas Congress seems as far from adopting the measure now as it was at the beginning of the season. The army organization bill has not yet passed and if delayed much longer its execution will take place at the opening of active operations, and the new organization will not have the benefit of a knowledge of their new officers. With Sherman threatening Charleston, an

the subjoined resolution by Mr. Cox:—
Whereas the country halls with manifestations of patriotic joy and congratulations the victories recently achieved by our brave armies; and whereas the recognized object of war, at least smong civilized and Christian nations, is an honorable and astisfactory peace, and that although we do not know that the inangenias are prepared to agree to any terms of pacification that our government either would or should deem acceptable, yet, as there can be no possible harm resulting from ascertaining precisely what they are ready to do, and in order to refute the imputation that the administration contemplates with satisfaction a continuence of hostilities, for their own sake on any ground of mere punctille, or for their own sake on any ground of mere punctille, or any other reason than because it is compelled by an absorb-

known to civilized and Christian nations, secure the cessation of hostilities and the union of the States.

If that compromise, the joint work of Greeley and Cox, cannot find favor with the republican House of Representatives, what Confederate can hope for any terms other than an ignominious surrender? Let peace slide, and let us turn our whole and undivided attention to war. The negroes, recommended by the Precident, have not yet been provided. Will not the Congress immediately take action and secure the forty thousand? The enemy will not offer us any terms, other than those of submission, as long as they have the prestige of success. It is not in the Yankee nation to be other than a bully, and as long as military disasters attend our armies we may expect to be bullied by the rejection of all propositions looking to an honorable peace. If we would have peace, we must first gain victories. The army must have more men, and new and better organization. This is the only work for Congress to do. Let them do it, and do it quickly. Turn peace over to Mr. Blair and Mr. Foote. Let them hobnob over it to their hearts' content, and whather this side or the other of the Potomac makes no matter. War and war measures for the Congress of this confederacy are the only things now left for our Legislature.

The Rebel Congress.

CONGRESS PROPOSES TO GET UP AN ADDRESS INSEAD OF AN ARMY.

In the rebel Senate on Thursday, after some unimportant business, the House concarrent resolution to appoint a joint committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States, assuring them of the unalterable det raination of Congress to continue with all its energy the straggle for independence in which we are engaged, and assuring them of the final triumph, which in our solemn judgment must crown our efforts if we stand firm and united together and wield our resources with strength and wisdom. The recountion was unanimously agreed to.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill to reorganize the Confederate array.

On Friday, Mr. Skamow, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill, which was passed:—

the first section by striking out "shall" and inserting "may.

Mr. Graham, of N. C., was opposed to the proposed amendment. He thought the will of Congress, and not of generals, should prevail. If necessary to pass a law it should be an imperative law.

Mr. Bremary, at Ry., then addressed the Senate at some length. The Senate bill was not exactly what he wanted; but he would vote for it because it was the best offered. He was in favor of immediate organization; but he desired to see such a bill passed as would reach the large number of officers appointed as commissaries, quarter-masters, assistants, &c., when the area of country was not so circumscribed as at prosent. He believed there was an abundance of provisions in the country to feed an army even larger than ours, which could be procured if the prop. rofficers were appointed for that purpose. He slae believed that there were men enough in the South to whip an army apperior to Grant's if the Consript lews properly and rigidly enforced. He held in his hand a paper, furnished him by the conscript offseer of this city, in which it was shown that one hundred and fifty-two thousand men had been handled by the officers of that bureau, and of this number but this teen knowned had been sent to the front. He also alluded to the large number of men who held certificates of disability, and said

boards, ours was the most unlessithy country on the face of God's earth. He thought the Exemption law ought to be revised, and was in favor of taking away the discrationary power given to the President and the Secretary of War.

Mr. Worall was sorry to see, on the part of Senators, such a feverish anxiety to put men in the army. In his opinion that was not the way to render an army did not constitute its effectiveness. The gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Bennet) alluded to the exemptions granted by Congress and the Secretary of War and the President. Upon this subject he desired to say a few words. Having placed all the men between the ages of eighteen and forty-dive in the field, the question at once presents itself, "Are you going to feed them?" Of course. On what On that very wholesome diet known in Virginia as "big hominy?" No; the soldiers could not conventually carry that in their knapsacks. Very well, then, you must have millers. Then you must give those millers something to grind. So you must have agriculturists to furnish them with wheat and corn. Having placed all your arms bearing population in the field, you must clothe as well as feed them. That necessitates the proper medical attendance. For this reusen physicians of seven years practice and apothecaries were exempted. When the woman or the child dies, the last religious rites customary in a Christian country must be Performed. Hence the necessity for ministers of the gospel. Thus we get the large list of exemptions, and the thought we had better I twell enough above. In r pard to a bill for the recognization of the army, he did not think this was the proper time for the passage of such an act, We are about to enter the word word at their on the recognization of the Southern army, and the down to such a such a such as a such boards, ours was the most unhealthy country on the fa-of God's earth. He thought the Exemption law ought the be revised, and was in favor of taking away the discr-tionary power given to the President and the Secretary

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT SEIZES ALL COTTON AND

In the rebel House on Thursday, the bill to impose a specie expert duty on cotton and tobacco was recommitted, with instructions to report a bill providing for the seizure of all cotton and tobacco on government account, by a vote of 43 to 81.

by a vote of 43 to 31.

A STEP TAKEN TOWARDS EICRING POOTE OUT OF THE REBEL CONGRESS.

Mr. BARGSDAIR of Miss, offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Elections:—

Whereas, Henry S. Poote, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Tennessee, after a formal declaration of his purpose to absulte his seat, did. without leave and in contempt of the rules of the House, so absent himself, and was arrested by the military authorities while attempting to pass into the lines of the public enemy, in declared to the how of the Confederate States, therefore be it. Resolved That Henry S. Poote, in these of the synduction

MR. FOOTS GIVES AN ACCOUNT OF HIS ADVE

order to find out the state of feeling in regard to a compromise between the North and South, and to endeavor to bring about some terms of peace. He had written a letter stating his intention, but finding afterwards that they intended to force him to take the oath at Alexandria, which he never intended to do, he determined to adopt another plan. He had then added a postscript to his letter to the Speaker resigning his seat as a member of the House. Subsequently he was arrevised by two young men, who were gentlemanly and courteous. He told them he was a member of Congress, and what were his intentions. They said they thought he ought to be allowed to proceed, but that they had orders to detain him. He was taken to Fredericksburg, where he explained his intentions to Captain Dorgett, who, after hearing his case, said he world release him; but, said he, "I have received a telegram from Mr. Seddon to hold on to you." The telegram is as fellows:—

"I have received a telegram room Mr. Seddon to bold on to you." The triegram is as fellows:—
Captain H. S. Poocestre—
Detain H. S. Poote until forther orders.

Detain H. S. Poote until forther orders.

Therefore he was detained. He had then regained possession of his letter of resignation, which had not been forwarded to Richmond, and he had it now. He had been brought to Richmond under guard, and had been released this morning. It had been stated that Mr. Seddon said he did not detain him. Here was proof to the contrary. He intended to carry out his plans on his own responsibility. He knew that if he failed fils name would be maligned and held up to the contempt of the South. He might have to die on the scaffold; yet he was willing to risk all. Dulce et decorum est pro patria most (it is sweet and honerable to die for one's country). He intended to ask, at the close of his speech, for leave of absence for two months to visit his constituents, or to get as near Nashville as possible, to consult with them. He had been induced to take the steps he had taken, and was about to take, from pure love of the South. He had sons in the army. His whole feelings and interests were with the Fouth, and it would never be otherwise. He had become alarmed at the state of affairs. He did not want to see enancipation in the South, and he wanted to see if something could not be done towards bringing about a peace. He was no unfortunate as not to be in very good odor with the administration. Mr. Davis had not forgotten that he had once beaten him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of Mississippl. He had not forgiven him for Governor of M

he Indian Territory.

TEXAS ON PEACE AND INDEPENDE

Mr. Branch, of Texas, introduced certain
ions of the Legislature of Texas in relation
idep indence. Mr. Branch made an e

patriotic speech on the subject matter of the resolutions.

Mr. CLERSKY, of Tenn., moved that the resolutions be spread at large on the journal. Agreed to.

Mr. CLARK moved that a thousand copies be printed.

THE PIRATE SEMMES AT HOME.

Mr. BOYCE, of S. C., moved that Captain Raphael Semmes, of the Confederate States Navy, be invited to a seat on the floor of Congress. Unanimously agreed to.

All Quiet Below Richmond.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 21.]

There was no official information from the South received at the War Department last evening. Below R chmond both armie are inactive. On Thursday morning the enemy's batteries opened upon our Chesterfield works, and were promptly replied to.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 21.]

There is nothing new on the Richmond lines, and a general quiet has been restored since the ineffectual fire of the enemy upon our Chesterfield works in frost of Petersburg.

The Flag of Truce Boat.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Jan. 21.]

The truce boat New York arrived at Varina yesterday morning, with five hundred Confederate prisoners on board. They will probably reach the city this evening. The boat will not return for several days, as there are large quantities of reight to be sent by her to our suffering prisoners in the United States. We sincerely hope that the truce boats will come and go as frequently as nossible in their mission of mercy.

The Salt Works.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 21.]

We are gratified to learn, says the Lynchburg Readli-can, from an authoritative source, that the sait works will again be in successful operation by the 1st of February next, possibly before, so slight was the injury done to them by the Yankee raid.

North Carolina Exempts.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 21.]

The Raleigh Conservative publishes a statement fr.
Colonel Mallett, commandant of conscripts of No
Carolina, from which it appears that the number
exempts as State officers is five thousand one hundi

San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1868. The Monitor Camanche steamed into the bay to-day, and has sailed on her trial trip to the Mare Island Navy Yard, where she will be sitted up for service. Commander Woodworth will probably take charge of her. The steamer John I. Stephens has arrived from Mexican ports, with \$10,700 in gold and nearly two thousand

sucks of silver ore.

The receipts of bullion since the 11th inst. foot up Exchange is unsettled, owing to the Eastern fluctu

tions in gold. Currency bills are at 90 per cent premium; telegraph transfers 314 per cent, and coin bills 234 per cent. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23, 1863,

The steamer Golden City sailed to day with a few pas sengers and \$665,000 in treasure for England, and

The annual ball of the Light Guard, Company A, Seventy-first regiment New York State National Guard, came off at the Academy of Music last evening, and was very numerously attended. By nine o'clock every available sent was full, and Dodworth's band struck up the invitation to the dance in one of their choicest marches. The hall was neatly and tastefully decorated, and ornamented with a thousand and one bird cages, the inmates of which rendered the night vocal with their music. Twenty-four dance and as many promenade pieces composed the provgramme, which kept the dancers busy until nearly four o'clock. Lieutenant Colonel Burdett managed the floor, assisted by a corps of the Light Guard in their usual uniform. The distinguished guesis were numerous, and comprised, among others, his Honor Mayor Gunther, Major General army; Captain Redmayel, of the English army; Major Young, of the Baventh regiment; Colonel Trafford, Colonel Le Gal, of the Fifty offit; Judge Beebe, Surgeou Mott, Ex Quartermaster Roosevelt and others.

Mr. Moss had charge of the receptions, and the entire affair passed off very creditably, and fully sastained the previous reputation of the Light Guard. It was the most excellent dreaments. neatly and tastefully decorated, and ornamented with a